advisable to effect it at once. The result of this election will set the matter at rest. It will be seen that the time will set the matter at rest. It will be seen that the whole American people will acquiesce in the solemn whole American people will acquiesce in the solemn whole American people will acquiesce in the solemn was a seen and the institute to Slavery as might be thought from the bitterness of the straggle; perhaps be thought from the bitterness of the straggle; perhaps wested rights and the institute to Slavery as might to criticize the American Uniters, the citicize mere freely the election in its bearing on international politics. We are the people most assarly concerned with the American Uniters, the citicize most exposed to American aggression; we have, therefore, a claim to speak in the matter. If the antecedents of a long life may be used as a basis for judging a stateman's career, it may be thought that Mr. Buchanan is less the enthusiastic prometer of a policy in which he believes than the embodiment of the notions which are for a time dominant in the American Democrary. The new President is rather a man who seeks for popularity and office than one resolute to carry out schemes on which he is fixedly set. He was not a candidate for the Presidency because he which to make aggression on Spain, but he accepted strong language regarding Spanish rights because it would tell on the checkion for the Presidency. It may be boped, therefore, that now he is at the summit of his ambition he will discussed himself from those dangerous sche nes to which he has see aningly committed himself. From this point of view Mr. Buchanan may, in spite of the Osiend manifesto, indorsed though it was on the Cincinnati platform, he a President's self-the sake of American distribution he will discussed the same doctrines as an advantageous sche nes to which he has see aningly committed himself. From this to the law of nations. We trust for the sake of American citizen each of the same control and popular have been the bring equal dicredit on the Government of the second of the highest office which an American citizen can fill, will rise to his position, and administer the affairs of his country with firmness and independence of judgment. The power of an American President is, perhaps, beyond that of any analogous Minister in a free State; he is a Sovereign irremovable during his term of office, and may, if he cho.see, he practically his own Minister. We sincerely hope that he will understand the true interests of the land he governs, and that as far as regards England he will endeavor to preserve those feelings of mutual esteemland good will which within the last few years have grown up so angely between the two countries.

From The London Times, Nov. 19.

There is one assurance in the long and able letter of

From The London Times, Nov. 19.

There is one assurance in the long and able letter of ear Pennsylvanian correspondent of Saturday last which we should receive with the most extreme satisfaction, were it not overthrown by the commentary which he appeads to it. Mr. Buchanan, as President, be tells us, will not only be superior to Mr. Pierce, but must not be measured by the standard of the Ostend

manfesto.

We desire most earnestly to believe this. It is our We desire most earnestly to believe this. It is our wish that America should have for her chief magistrate a man in every way calculated to secure the respect and promote the best interests of the community over which he presides, and nothing could more disentials him to that respect, or more entirely compromise those interests, than an adherence to those dustrines of the supremacy of might over right, and of the justification of violence by an arbitrarily assumed political necessity, of which Mr. Buchanan has unbappily made himself the expositor.

But when we seek for recognize the content of the c

of violence by an arbitrarily assumed political necessity, of which Mr. Buchanan has unhappily made himself the expositor.

But when we seek for proofs in support of these flattering assertions, they are entirely wanting. We are hold that Mr. Buchanan settled all questions between the English and American Governments during his residence as Embassador here, and that he cannot choose his Ministry exclusively from the South. The first assertion is rather rashly hazarded, when we remember that not only did Mr. Buchanan not settle too Cantral American and enlistment questions, but that he kept them alive, and omitted in one instance to transmit to his Government the offer of mediation distinctly made to him by Lord Clarendon.

As for his Administration, we agree that it is not makely that it will all be formed from the South, but that is of little moment to us if it be formed, as it is sure to be, of men who, whether Southern or Northern, are pledged to the extension of Slavery and devoted to the policy of annexation. Those slaves, says an American political satirist, that the South make the most out of are all north of Mason and Dixon's line. Mr. Buchanan's principal adviser will probably be Judge Douglas, Senator for the Northern State of Illinois, the repealer of the Missouri Compromise, and the ablest and most unscrupulous advocate of Slavery extension.

The South has never been without obsequious admirers in the North, ready, after having made a reputation by denouncing Slavery, to employ the reputation on made in its support, and to employ against the interests of those who raised them to power the very power which they owe to them. Such men are known to America, from the flexibility of their political countrance, by the homely but expressive name of "Doughfaces;" and it matters little, so far as the interests of freedom within and tranquility without the State are concenned, whether the new President's Cabinet be filled by Southern men, such as Jefferson Davis or Senator Toomba, or by Northern Doughfaces, on

We do not derive much comfort, therefore, from the assurance of our correspondent that Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet will not be exclusively Southern, still less from the fear which he expresses that Slavery will be ex-tended that filibusterism will be feebly resisted, and tended, that fillbusterism will be feebly resisted, and that there will be a want of respect for foreign rights and political ethics.

This is just what Mr. Buchanan's previous career

This is just what Mr. Buchanan's previous career would lead us to apprehend, and these are strange reasons why we should form of his Administration better hopes than that of Mr. Pierce. Nor are we much reassured by being told that Cuba will probably be ansened, but must be purchased, like Louisians, for we fear this same "must" expresses a moral, and not a physical necessity—a species of sanction which has no simpling force at all to men wanting in respect for foreign rights and careless of political ethics.

Passing over then the remarks of our correspondent, whose premises seem not a little at war with his constantion, let us try to make out for ourselves, not from the invectives of party, or the decla nation of disappointed ambition, but from a fair consideration of the case as it stands, what are the prospects of this country and the United States from the election of Mr. Buckanen.

In the first place, there can be no doubt that it will In the first place, there can be no doubt that it will be regarded, and justly regarded, by the South as a great and signal victory, its importance being measured by terror feit by the victorious party after the defeat in Maine, by the enormous exertions by which alone it has been obtained, by the fact that it was gained over the North for the first time active and anited, and by the great probability that this triumph, signal as it is, nuless improved to their advantage, may be the very last which the South is destined to obtain.

The victory has been one rather of superior organiza-The victory has been one rather of superior organiza-tion and dexterity than of greater force; it has required all the influence of Government to secure it, and has been mainly promoted by the threats of disunion, which cannot be used with similar effect on every succeeding occasion. All these things tend to enforce upon the fouthern mind the necessity of using the next four years so as to make the very utnost of their success, and place a party inferior in numbers and intelligence on a feeling of superiority which nothing but a revolution and civil war can destroy. They have the President and the majority in both Houses; their political exist-ence is at stake; the quarrel with the North is hence-forth irrespecialistic; the structle has becaus in expect ence is at stake; the quarrel with the North is hence-forth irresoncilable; the struggle has bogun in earnest, and on either banner "Va victis" will soon be in-scribed in very legible characters. We are therefore justified in expecting that, so far as the internal policy of the Union is expected, the course adopted by Mr. Pierce will be persevered in and carried out with even still greater violence.

Now, or never, is the time to increase the number of Slave States, to adopt Kanan, to applicate Taxes

Now, or never, is the time to increase the number of Slave States, to admit Kansas, to subdivide Texas and to seek, wherever it may be found, fresh territory in which to plant the institution the extension or re-pression of which is hereeforth the only issue of Amer-ican politics. Whitever be Mr. Buchanan's persona predilection for reasonable and moderate counsels, we whatever be Mr. Buchanan's personal prediction for reasonable and moderate counsels, we believe that he will have great difficulty in standing against the violence of the men by whom he is surrounded, and who are committed to an extent which admits of no increase to the propagation of Slavery and the counteraction, by whatever means, of the free spirit of the North.

spirit of the North.

As regards foreign policy, the prespect might at first sight appear to be equally gloomy. The election of Mr. Buchanan over Fillmore, agreeing, as they essentially do, in home politics, is a declaration on the part of the American nation in favor of the foreign policy of the former over that of the latter—that is, a declaration on the part of the foreign policy of the foreign positive foreign policy of the foreign cover that of the latter—that is, a declaration of the part of according to the latter of the latter. tion in favor of aggression and annoration. Moreover, the spirit of annexation is essentially Southern, having reference to the necessity of obtaining new Slave States to counterbalance the accession of Free States from the North.

Still, we are disposed to be much more sanguing a still, we are disposed to be made in policy of the new President, and we are convinced that his election by no means implies hostility to England on the part at the Democrata. An aggressive foreign policy, car-

ried out in the spirit of the Ostend manifesto, means a foreign war, and a foreign war is, in the present state of the Union, a contingency which North and South would be equally anxions to awaid.

The South would view with dread a chance of a rising among their slaves, in the suppression of which they would have little to hope from the sympathy of the North, and, having little accumulated capital would suffer severely from any restriction of their power of exportation. The North would view with increasing dislaver the prosecution of foreign conquests, which they would justly regard as really made over themselves, and would patternly refuse to aid in operations entaking upon them great momediate loss, and ultimately destined to counterbalance or undermine their one influence in the councils of the confederation.

The breach between North and South is heaveforth declared and open; and though by the forms of the Constitution one party may govern, it cannot hope to carry on a war, which is a matter not of abstract rule, but of practical and very apt to redress by the summary process of revolution inequalities which the indelence of peace has left untruched. We also hope that Mr. Buchanan may rise more nearly than he has hitherto done to the level of his position, and, discarding, after be has obtained power, the questionable arts by which it was secured, ruse above the dictation and exigencies of his party, and thick more of the great trut placed in his hands than of the instrument and the assurances by which that trust had been obtained. For ourselves, we can truly say that we shall respect the choice of the American nation in a matter so pecularly of domettic cognizance, and neverality any objections we may have entertained to Mr. Buchanan's principles or professions, to prevent us from dealing with respect and candor with the acts of the chief magistrate of a great, a friendly and a kindred people. The breach between North and South is henceforth

LOUIS PHILIPPE AND THE KING OF NAPLES.

LOUIS PHILIPPE AND THE KING OF NAPLES.

The Recwe de Paris publishes the following curious correspondence. The first is a letter addressed to the present King of Naples by Louis Philippe shortly after the revolution of July, which occurred three months before the accession of King Ferdinand II. The second document is the reply of the King of Naples. Louis Philippe writes as follows:

"It is, perhaps, Providence which once more smiles upon the family of St. Louis that has called your Majesty to the throne of Naples at a time when the storm of revolution has been let loose over Europe. The broken health of his Majesty Francis could not have withstood the repeated shocks which succeet each other, and the end of which God only knows; but I have long heard your Majesty is under the necessity of resisting at the same time the dangerous insimalions from without which might urge you to an autinational policy fatal to your interests and to the interests of the people you govern, and the internal pressure which blind passions might exercise upon the free action of your Government. I am acquainted with all the insinuations and severe counsels with which your Majesty is beet to compromise you into a blind line of policy, but I am also sure that your Majesty.

all the instructions and severe counsels with which your Majesty is beset to compromise you into a blind line of policy, but I am also sure that your Majesty will display sufficient firmness and foresight not to be led astray.

"We are in a period of transition, when often a little must be relinquished so that all may not be lost, and it would give me real joy to learn that your Majesty has given up a system of compression and of severity which caused many days of intense agony to your late august father, and which often banished the smile from the lips of the enlightened King Ferdinand L. Let your Majisty imitate the system in France; you will be a gainer in every respect; for by sacrificing a little authority you will insure peace to your kingdom

Let your Majisty initiate the system in France; you will be a gainer in every respect; for by sacrificing a little authority you will insure peace to your kingdom and stability to your house. The symptoms of agitation are so strongly prenounced and numerous in Italy that an outbreak may be expected sooner or later, accordingly as the stern measures of Prince Metternich may hasten or pastpone it. Your Majesty will be drawn into the current if you are not prepared to stem the tide, and your house will be burst into either by the revolution ary stream or by the measures of repression the Vienna Cabinet may think fit to adopt.

Your Majesty may save everything by anticipating voluntarily and with prudence the wishes and wants of your people; for, if the revolution breaks out in Italy, Austria will try to act as absolute mistress, and I shall be compelled to take steps I should wish to avoid at any price; and in this I am sure England, if she does not anticipate me, will not leave me alone, for neither of us can allow Austria to extend her influence over the Italian Perinsula. I trast, my dear brother, coustin, and dear nephew, that you will think over the wishes I have the happiness to express to your Majesty, and that you will trust to my experience.

"LOUIS PHILIPPE."

To the above letter, the King of Naples sent the

To the above letter, the King of Naples sent the

following reply:
"To imitate France, if ever France can be a princi-"To mitate France, if ever France can be a principle, I should have to precipitate myself into that policy of Jacobins for which my people has proved felomously guilty more than once against the house of its Kings. Liberty is fatal to the House of Bourbon; and, as regards myself, I am resolved to avoid, at all price, the fate of Louis XVI. and Charles X. My people obey force and bend their necks, but woe's me should they ever raise them under the impulse of those dreams which sound so fine in the serumons of philosophers, and which are impossible in practice. With Gcd's blessing I will give prosperity to my people, and a Government as honest as they have a right to; but I will be King alone, and slways.

"My people do not want to think; I take upon myself the care of their welfare and their dignity. I have inherited many old gradges, many mad desires, arising from all the faults and weaknesses of the past; I must set this to rights, and I can only do so by drawing closer to Austra without subjecting myself to her will.

set this to rights, and I can only do so by drawing closer to Austria without subjecting myself to her will. We are not of this century. The Boarbons are ancient, and if they were to try to shape themselves according to the pattern of the new dynastics they would be ridic-ulous. We will imitate the Hapsburgs. If fortune plays us false, we shall at least he true to conserve plays us false, we shall at least be true to ourselves.

"Nevertheless, your Majesty may rely upon my lively sympathy and my warmest wishes that you may succeed in mastering that ungovernable people who make France the curse of Europe. FERDINAND."

make France the curse of Europe. FERDINAND."

-The above letter of his Majesty of Naples is to our thinking a great deal too clever to have been written by that potentate. His brains are not up to so smart a production. [Ed. Trib. smart a production.

EMIGRATION OF MORMONS.—LIVERFOOL, SIGNATURE, No. 15.—The American packet-ship Columbia belorging to Messus, Baring Brothers & Co.'s Biack Ball line of Liverpool and New-York sceamers, is advertised to sall to morrow (Sunday) for the latter pert. She has on board a considerable number of emigrants for the Western continent, among whom are no less than 200 Mormons, on their way to the Salt Lake

I am sorry to hear that a telegraphic dispatch has inst been received announing that Mr. W. H. Russell, The Times correspondent, lies dangerously ill of fever, at Sympheropol. [Cor. of Manchester Guardian.

WILL OF THE LATE EARL OF SCARBOROUGH .- Th cession to the property. The Sandbeck estate, with its rental of £23,600 a year, is charged with the som of £90,000, and the Rufford estate, with a rental of £37,600 a year, with £80,000. The succession duty on the former estate is 10 per cent, and on the latter of the succession of the former estate is 10 per cent, and on the latter of the succession of the succession of the former estate is 10 per cent, and on the latter of the succession of the successio

TERRIBLE AFFAIR-FOUR LIVES LOST .- One of those terrible accidents which bring mourning and desolution to families, and sadden community with their sudden and aggravated calamity, occurred in Lewis on the 23d ult. On that day Ohver Montagne, aged 22. Mitchell Montagne, aged 16, Anne Montagne, aged 10, children of Chru Montagne, with the wife of Oliver, aged 11, crossed the Beaver Meadow Pond, on the ice, after can berries, Oliver with skates on, drawing the others on a hand sled. On their return, the ice, having been weakened by the warmin of the day, or they having taken a different course, where it was not so strong, gave way, and all four were drowned before any assistance could reach them. One individual in attempting to aid them broke through and nearly peristed before he was rescued. The body first recovered had been in the water about an hour, it being necessary to bring boards from a considerable distance to lay upon the ice, but every means was tried, though in vain, to restore animation.

[Post, Essex Co., N. Y.] nose terrible accidents which bring mourning and de

A RIPE STRAWBERRY IN DECEMBER.—A straw-berry plant was dug up from the garden of Wm. C. Hubbard of Newton Lower Falls, this morning, which unusual size, it being a little over three and a quanti-inches in cheumference. This is the second growth of the season. There were other blowsoms on the plant. [Boston Traveller, Wednesday. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

COMPOSITIONS IN OUTLINE By FELIX O. C. DARLEY.
From JUDD'S MARGARET. Engraved by Konrad Haber.
Redbeld. Mr. Darley's outline illustrations of Judd's remarkable New-Ergland story have long possessed a high degree of celebrity from the admiration of those who have erjoyed the opportunity to examine the original drawings. It is nearly ten years since they were commenced by the artist. During the interval which has clapsed between that date and the present time, several new sketches have been completed, and new features introduced into the old designs. The whole are now issued in lithographic engravings, which have preserved to a wonderful degree the spirit and express veness of the originals. Each illustration is accompanied by an extract from "Margaret," giving the cene or character that is represented. Brief notices of the work and of the life of its author are furnishe in a graceful Introduction from the pen of Mr. E. A Duyckinck. Upon the first publication of "Marga ret," it was at once pronounced by the most appre ciative judges to be a production of uncommon power and originality. The boldness of its plan was well sutained by its vigorous though often erratic tone of thought, its natural delineations of character, and its minute and vivid painting of local scenery. No pre vious writer had given more skillful expression to the quaint and strongly-marked features of humble life in New-England, or more fully caught the spirit of the strange manners and phraseology that prevailed toward the close of the last century. The book is distinguished by its intense individuality. Almost every character is an original. No common-place person ages are introduced to give proportion to the scene. In this respect, it falls short of the method of nature which makes such important uses of common-place people. But this trait eminently adapts it to the purposes of the artist. The sharp, clean-cut deligeations of character cestume, and environment, which leave no room fo vague or confused impressions, readily take a bodily shape under the plastic hand of cognate genius. Mr. Darley has wrought from sympathy and admiration. He has given visible I fe to conceptions that could only be imperfectly clothed in words. While faithful to the details of the author, he has thrown an ideal glow around his productions, grouping them with a consummate skill that throws into the shade the happiest saccesses of word-painting. His work forms a noble portfelio of native art. It gives the very "form and pressure" to a prominent phase of early American hie. Apart from its rare merits in an artistic point of view, the natural, domestic, familiar character of its repre sentations will invest it with a pecular charm in the eyes of all who love to trace a softening Idyllic element amid the austere realities of Puritanism.

THE COURT OF NAPOLEON; OR, SOCIETY UNDER THE EMPIRE, WITH PORTRAITS OF ITS BEAUTIES, WITS AND HEROITS. By FRANK B. GOODRICH. 4'0. pp. 416. Derby & Jackson.

Although this superb volume is intended as an orns. mental gift-book for the holidays, it possesses an inrinsic value, independent of the extensive gallery of female beauty which forms its pictorial attraction, in the copious and instructive original biographical sketches by the writer of its letter-press portions. With the dvantage of personal observation during a residence of eight years in Paris, in addition to a careful examination of eminent authorities. Mr. Goodrich has attempted to give an authentic portraiture of Napoleon. as he appeared at home, in his Court and among his people, and to describe his influence on the morals and nanners of society during his reign. This is done by a series of connected sketches, representing the principal social features of the time, the incidents o which popular gossip has given celebrity, and the biography of several of the most distinguished personages at the Imperial Court. The pictures of Parisian manners, as drawn by Mr. Goodrich, do not suggeet any lefty estimate of the morals of that period With few exceptions, private virtue and public hone were equally at a discount. In the whole circle o female wits and beauties who are here commemorated scarcely one bore an unetained reputation. Mr Goodrich has nade no attempt at concealment or softening down the truth, but has painted the character of his heroines according to the facts of history. In his portraiture of the Empress Josephine especially he has taken pains not to disguise her true features. He controverts the views of the chroniclers who, in writing for English and American eyes, have sought to draw vail over her notorious profligacy. She has been elevated to an undue place in popular esteem by the reaction of public opinion against Napoleon. In this country, she has been regarded with an enthusiasm little short of dolatry. According to the author, she holds the first place among the women of modern history in the magination of the American people. A romantic halo has been thrown around her history by reason of her misfortunes and her sufferings. But, in reality, up to life was a series of gross departures from rectitude, and although, measured by the standard of French mora ity, she had many poble qualities, she had no pretensions to the virtue which in this county is regarded as "the first and highest renown of woman The typographical execution, paper, and binding of this volume are in a style of elegance and beauty of which the American press can furnish few examples. The colored lithographic portraits which illustrate the work, are from original paintings by celebrated artists, clonging for the most part to the Historical Gallery of Versailles, but in style and execution do not corre spend to the general character of the volume.

THE LIFE OF LUTHER, in Forty-Eight HISTORICAL ENGRAVINGS. By Gestav Koesig. With Explana-tions by Archdeacon Hare. Continued by Susanna Wisk-worth. 410. pp. 137. Charles Scribner.

Lather, the brave old lion heart-whose words were sttles-who flung his inkstand at the Devil's head in be tower of Warnburgh Castle-who hastened to stand before the Diet of Worms, though there should be as many devils in the city as there were tiles on the housetops-who would not move an inch from the ground he had taken, so help him God, even if it cost him his life-Luther the monk, the reformer, the preacher, the Christian, and the man, is depicted in his admirable volume throughout the prominent scenes n his eventful life. The work is arranged on a pecuiar plan, which has been carried into execution eminent success. The career of the great German from the cradle to the grave is set forth in a series of appropriate engravings, which represent the historial incidents of his life with all the vividness of pictorial illustration. The engravings are from the and of a German artist, and are marked by the quaintness and life-like fidelity characteristic of German genius. They will not only bear critical examination for their artistic merits, but are highly instructive in a historical point of view. the most part, they tell their own story, and need no explanatory comments. The letter pres eccompaniment, however, is smple and full o nterest. It was commenced by the late Archdeacon Hare, whose rare learning in continental history and iterature well qualified him for the task, and has been completed by Miss Winkworth, who, to a familiar acquaintance with German sources, adds the gift of raceful and pleasing expression in her own language. The principal authorities made use of in the preparavolume are the ancient lives of Luther by Melanethen and Mathesius, and the "Letters, "Table Talk," and "Collected Works" of Luther h meelf. These materials are wrought up into a coo secutive parrative of great interest, and enriched with copieus extracts from the original authorities. The German language has nothing of a more sinewy and robust character than Luther's Letters and Table Talk, of which frequent specimens are here given in racy and expressive version. A souvenir possessing he genuine, substantial value of this work is not only rable gift for the holidays, but an enviable acquisiion for the best selected library. MORGAN HORSES. By D. C Liveley. 12mo. pp. 340.

Under the se a leading title, with a whole page of other matter, the author has given the country a valu-

able record of the history of this particular, wi'e. known and wefal breed of horses. The versme is made up of an essay furnished to the vermont Agricultural Society, and warray commended by the Prize Committee to the public. The whole history of the Morgan horse seems to be here condensed; the or gin of the breed is established; its merits are made known; and pedigrees given of all the noted descendante and effshoots, so that no difficulty need be experienced hereafter in tracing their blood. The volume alse contains some fairly-executed wood cuts, representing several of the most noted specimens of the Incidentally the history of several other breeds of horses is spoken of, with the uses to which horses have at different ages of the world been applied. and the uses to which the Morgan horses are particularly adapted. Altogether, the book is a valuable one, interesting to the general reader, and especially so to

he particular friends of the Morgan horse. As a matter of history we add that the original Morg v horse was not a Canadian, but a native of Springfield Mass., and probably derived his valuable characteristics from a horse brought to this country by one of the officers of the British army; but of what well-known European stock it is impossible to say. However, the tock has proved a good one; but in the opinion of the best judges the tendency of all the late breeders is to bring the race down to a stature too small to be useful for general farm-work.

AN FXPLANATORY AND PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. Abridged from the American Dictionary of Noah Weester, LL.D. By William G, Wegster, americal by Chauncey A. Goodbich. D.D. Mason Brothers.

In preparing this abridgement of Webster's Dictionary, the editors have had special reference to the wants of the higher classes in Academies, of the counting-house, of the family, and of students in need of a compact and thorough manual as a standard of English philology. The definitions are given with sufficient fullness, and by descriptive rather than by synonomous words, although a great variety of current synonyme have been added. Great attention has been paid to the pronunciation of the language; disputed questions have been submitted to the decision of celebrated or-theepists in this country and in England; and a system adopted which probably embodies the best usage or both sides of the Atlantic. On the subject of orthog raphy, in regard to which the authority of Dr. Webster has been most loudly called in question, the com pilers have aimed at preserving the analogies of the language, and in disputed cases have given both forms of spelling. A copious appendix contains a large amount of incidental information which enhances the utility o the volume as a work of general reference. The con venient size of this dictionary, condensing a great mass of matter within a small compass, and the clearness and appropriateness of its details commend it to the approval of the public.

THE AGE OF PROGRESS, Or, A PANORAMA OF TIME By David A. Mooak. 12mo., pp. 321. Sheiden, Blake

The plan or plet of this work is founded on the com mon fiction of anticipating the changes in the progress of society during a space of a few thousand years. We confess a strong distaste to such an exercise of ingenuity, from the experience of so many abortive attempts by writers with more ambition than discretion The present volume, however, has many qualities to redeem it from absolute disapproval. It is the production of one of the "amiable enthusiases" who have not lost their faith in human nature by extensive intercourse with the world. He cherishes a sincere faith in a social and political millennium. He loves to indulge in visions of a future age, when the sun shall shine with a more golden light; when "snakes, swine, and sordor" will be things of the past; when the law of love will be written on the heart, and a new and beautiful earth will be the divine abode of a regenerated race. In painting these scenes "surpassing fable." he draws freely on his imagination, and ofter lays himself open to the sneers of the skeptical and misanthropic. He is strong, however, in his Utopian instincts, and manfully asserts his place among the noble dreamers who have loved to vail their hopes for humanity in the illusions of poetic fancy.

ESSAYS. By THEOPHILUS PARSONS. Second Series. 12mo., pp. 255. Crosby, Nichols & Co.

The learned Professor of Law in Harvard University no less distinguished by his love of religious and philosophical studies than by his juridical lore. His previous volume of Essays gave him a high position as a profound and acute thinker, and a writer of singuar elegance and taste. The work now issued is marked by the same qualities, presenting a potent enticement to lovers of abstract thought to follow him in his favor-ite field of speculation. Although the author finds his sterting-point in the doctrines of Swedenborg, he treats his lofty themes without sectarian partiality-his methods are synthetic and constructive rather than dogmatic, and the variety and beauty of his illustrations Essays afford a clue to their contents. They are. The Seeming and the Actual, The Senses, The Ministry of Sorrow, The Sabbath, The Foundation of Duty, and Death and Life. In a volume of such true originality of thought, there must doubtless be many conclusion which call forth less sympathy than dissent from a large portion of its readers, but its elevated and liberal spirit and its rich suggestiveness will always insure i welcome among the students of the higher problems of humanity.

THE RURAL POETRY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGF Edited by Joseph William Jenks, M. A. Svo. pp. 54 Boston: John P. Jewett & Co. New York: Sheldon, Blakeman & Co.

The contents of this volume are arranged in the order of the four seasons, with appropriate selections from a variety of sources for each month. The earlier Erglish poets unquestionably hold the first rank in the compiler's esteem, although he has not failed to offer specimens of more recent poetry, especially from Bryant, Longfellow, Ccabbe, and Percival. No selections, however, are made except from writers of established reputation, and a large class seems to have been entirely overlooked. Nothing is given from Words worth, nor from Southey, nor Scott, nor Byron, nor Shelly, nor Keats, nor Tennyson, nor Dana, nor Halleck, nor with one or two exes ptions from the numerous younger living writers who within a few years past have greatly enriched the rural poetry both of this country and o England. With such a limitation of sources, the volume cannot be regarded as complete, and will probably disappoint many who will look in it in vain for their favorite pieces. The matter actually admitted is for the most part suitable to the purpose of the velume, and does credit to the taste of the compiler. His work will doubtless be a valuable addition to the family library, as well as a popular souvenir during the season of gift-books.

A CHILD'S HISTORY OF ROME. By John Bonner.
I vois 18mo. Harper & Brothers.

The author of this work combines a shrewd and practiced scholarship with a remarkable power of terse nd transparent statement. Familiar with the results of modern inquiry on the history of Rome, he has taken are to separate its well-established facts from the fab lons elements with which they have been combined The imaginative legends of an early age, however, have occupied too important a place in literature to be replected, and he has, accordingly, collected the most elebrated stories of this kind in a separate portion of is work, so as not to interrupt the main course of his parrative. For writings intended for juvenile readers, Mr. Benner's style is a model. Sweet, flowing, an mated, with a liberal use of colloquial expressions, rarely falls below the dignity of the subject, and in this respect, we are happy to notice a marked improve ment on his " Child's History of the United States."

HISTORY OF TEXAS, FROM ITS FIRST SETTLEMENT IN 1625 TO ITS ANNEXATION TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1846. By H. TOAKUM, esq. 2 vols. 8vo. Red-feid.

field.

The materials for the early history of Texas which have thus far been brought to light, are scanty and imperfect. It is supposed that various manuscrip authorities of an important character are in existence both in Mexico and Spain, but the writer of these volumes has been restricted to a narrow range of does mentary evidence. Is the more recent periods of

Texas bistory, the facilities for obtaining correct information are abundant, and have been skilfully used in the preparation of the present work. It gives a compact summary of the progress of Texas from being a portion of Mexics to its position in the Union, and with due allowance for the author's evident predilections for his adopted State, it may be read with advantage.

DICKENS'S LITTLE FOLKS. Second Series. 6 vols

The former series of this work was received with general favor by the purveyors for juvenile reading. The success of the experiment has prompted the iss of these volumes, which have been prepared on the same plan as the preceding. No change is made in the language of the author, but the history of his prominent juvenile characters is presented in a continuous narrative, detached from the mass of general matter with which they are connected in the original. In their present form they read like independent stories, with out losing their native charm for any class of the admirers of Dickens.

ADVENTURES IN THE WILDS OF THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH AMERICAN PROVINCES. By Charles Lamas. 2 vols. Ivo. John W. Moore. In these volumes Mr. Lammau has co lected the con-

tributions to various periodicals of the day, which, upon their publication in another form, obtained a certain degree of celebrity. The materials were derived from the occasional tours of the author in the most pieturesque regions of the country, which have furnished him with an abundance of incident and anecdote for the amusement of his readers. The work is now reproduced in handsome typographical style, and is illustrated by several excellent engravings.

AN ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY OF FAMILY AND CHRISTIAN NAMES. By WILLIAM ARTHUR. 12mo. pp. 503. Sheldon, Blakeman & Co.
The student of philology will find many curious details in this little volume. It traces the origin of a great variety of names to their sources in the English Saxon, Dutch, Danish, German, Welsh, Gaelic Cornish-British, and other languages. Some of the derivations appear to be of a merely fanciful character, but, in the main, the work is founded on extensive research and sound analysis.

HARPER'S SCHOOL HISTORY. By Jacos Assort 12mo. pp. 450. Harper & Brothers.

A carretive of the general course of history from the earliest period to the establishment of the American Constitution is presented in this volume. Without embarrassing the attention of the student by a repetition of names, dates and detached chronological events it sets forth a general view of the leading events in the history of the world, recording in simple and impress ive language the course of the Assyrian, Persian, Grecian, Roman and British Empires, and the foundation of the Republic of the United States. The volume is neatly illustrated, and will serve for a compact work of historical reference as well as for a school-book THE LIFE OF CHARLES SUMNER. By D. A. HARSHA 17mo., pp. 329. Dayton & Buidlek.

In this volume, Mr. Sumner has found an eloquent

chronicler of his virtues and talents. It is written in tone of generous admiration of the eminent Senator and presents a glowing portraiture of his character and career. The volume also contains several choice specimens of Mr. Sumper's eloquence.

NEVER MIND THE PACE; OR, THE COUSIN'S VISIT B

Ore of the better class of juvenile stories. It is full of pictures of rural life, drawn from nature and not from fancy. Equally truthful are its sketches of character, and its moral inculcations.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Home and the World. By the Author of "Souvenirs of a Residence in Europe." Izno. pp. 43. D. Appleton & Co.

The Pectical Works of Horace Smith and James Smith. Edited by Epes Sargers. Izmo. pp. 414. Mason Brothers.

A Physician's Vacation; Or, a Sommer in Europe. By Walter Chaming. Izno. pp. 584. Tekhor & Field. Sold by Livermore & Rudd.

The Yauge Yagers. By Capt. Mayne Reid. 12 mo. pp. 323.

The Same.

Faust. Translated from the German of Goethe. By Charles T.

Brooks. 12mo. pp. 234. The Same.

Little Dortit. By Charles Dickens. Vol. I. 12mo. pp. 511. T.

B. Peterson.

Auturnal Leave.

Little Doritt. By Charles Dickens. Vol. I. 12mo. pp. 511. T.
B. Peterson.
Autumnal Leaves. Tales and Sketches in Prose and Rhyms.
By L. Maris Child. 12mo. pp. 305. C. S. Francis & Co.
Past Meridien. By Mrs. L. H. Sigourney. Second Edition.
12mo. pp. 344. Hartford: F. A. Brown. Sold by D. Appleton & Co.
Jackin and Bonz. An Authentic Key to the Door of Freemaseoutry. By Samuel Friehard. 12mo. pp. 112. William Gowns.
The Paddeford Papers: Or, Humers of the West. By H. H.
Riley. 12mo. pp. 533. Derby & Jackson.
Silverwood. A Book of Memories. 12mo. pp. 405. The Same.
A New Method of Learning the Gender of French Neums. By
L. E. Jouanne. 12mo. pp. 307. Roe. Lockwood & Nos.
The Bistory of France. By Thomas Wright. (Serial.) London
Publishing Company.
The Adventurers of a Boring Diplomatist. By Henry Wikoff.
12mo. pp. 298. W. P. Fetting & Co.
A Book of Padlic Prayer, compiled from the Authorized Formularies of Worship of the Freebyterian Church. 12mo.
pp. 550. C. Sertiber.
The Doctrine of Raptisms. By Geo. D. Armstrong, D. D. 12mo.
pp. 580. The Same.
Autora Leigh. By Elizabeth Barrett Browning. 12mo. pp. 396.
C. S. Francis & Co.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The stated meeting of the Managers was held at the Bible Home, Astor place, on the 4th inst., at 4; o'clock p.m., the Hon. LUTHER BRADISH in the Chair, assisted by Ww. B. CROSSY and FRANCIS HALL, eegs.

Two new auxiliaries were received, giving an account of Bible distribution in the mountain regions of Kentucky and Tennessee; from the surgeon of a United States ship, with gratifying statements as to the circulation of the Bible among sailors, native and foreign, in the United States service; from Col. Wheeler, and others, in reference to the lamented death of the Rev. Mr. Wheeler in Nicaragua, and from Mrs. Wheeler in regard to her affairs; from the Rev. John Edwards, missionary among the Choctaws, acknowledging the receipt of New Testaments in Choctaw, recently sent to him and stating that he has commenced translating the Psalms; from the Rev. Cyrus Byington of the same mission, making inquiry as to the best mode of translating the Scriptures into the Indian languages; from the kev. David Trumbull of Valparaiso, recommending the exployment of a colporteur in Chili; from the Rev. J. G. Oneken, Hamburg, acknowledged the appropriation from this Board, and in regard to printing the Scriptures in Germany; from the Rev. S. B. Bergne, of the Bitish and Foreign Bible Society, in regard to the Bible work in South America, showing encouraging prospects, and in regard to the Spanish translation of the Bible; an interesting letter from Mr. Righter at Constantinople; and a letter from the Rev. J. H. M Neill, in regard to his labors at the South, where he is now traveling.

Grants were made of books to the American Sunday-School Union; to the Presbyterian Board of Publication; to the Port Society of New York; for distribution in Denerara, Nicaragua, Southern California and Kanass; to the American Colonization Society, to supply emigrants to Liberia; with various others, in English, Spanish and German; and sevanty-two volumes for the Bibd.

It was determined to publish at the Bible Honse the Almenia

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

FRIDAY, Dec. 5.—The President, BENJAMIN F.

PINCKEY, esq. in the chair.

Petitions—Of Edward P. Clark, for a sewer in Fiftycialth street, from Eighth to Ninth avenue. Referred.

Of G. A. Sandham, to have Thirty-fifth street ronumbered
from Eighth to Tenth avenue. Referred.

Of G. Cutting, to have the grade of Fortieth, Forty-first and
Forty-second streets, and First and Second avenues, changed,
and so established as to comform more nearly to the natural surface. Referred.

Resolvitous—Directing the Superintendent of Pavements and the Third Avenue Railroad Company to put Coatham
street. Chatham square and the Bowery in a passable condition.

Adopted.

To evablish a grade for Hammond, Bank, Bethones and Troy
streets, from West street to the North River. Referred. BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Reports of Committees.—Lamps and Gas—In favor f new centract for lighting ou lamps. Referred to Committee the Whole.
Fire Department-In favor of building a new engine

Fire Department—In favor of building a new engine for human co. No. 17. Adopted.

Concerned in—Authorizing the Controller to advertise the sale of a terry franchise, for the term of ten years, from the foot of Jackson street to Hudson avenue, Brooklyn.

The Board then went into Committee of the Whole, in which various papers on the calendar were taken up and considered. A fively debate took piace upon the subject of the pay of the Police Surgeans, it appearing that the only duties of these chicles is to visit policemen who amounce themselves sick, and to report to the Police Captains whether they are sick or not, and that they are under no obligations to attend upon prisoners at the Station-Houses who are sick or wounded.

After the Committee rose the Board adjourned, to meet on Menday next.

RUS OVER.—James Green, a colored man, was run over yesterday, at the corner of Broadway and Sixteenth street, by a Madison avenue stage, and sustained a fracture of the thigh and other hypers. He was taken to his residence, Fifty-fifth statest, hear Seventh stephe.

Yesterday morning at 23 o'clock a fire broke the entry-way of the dwelling-house No. Seventeenth street, but it was extinguished with a seventeenth street. PIRE IS WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET. buckets of water. The fire appeared to have one in a basel of the occupants of the house were pro-unknown. The occupants of the house were pro-alarmed, but their fears were quieted by the Street Ward Police, who assured them that there we danger.

THE TURF.

Union Counse, L. I.—TRÖTTING.—Fridey, Dec. 1856. Match \$500, mile heats, best three in freah wagons.

Owner a. t. Cons.
J. Woodraff, a. a. Dandy.
Time: 2:8-5:01-5:07.
TROTTING, Dec. 5.—Match \$500, two-mile heat, a. TROTTING, Dec. 5 .- Match \$200, quarter-mile bout

RED HOUSE, HARCEN N. Y .- TROTTING -- Mars

CITY ITEMS.

WALLACK'S THEATER .- The first benefit of Men Agnes Elsworthy takes place this evening at Wallack's Theater. She will appear as Pauline, in the Lady of Lyons, and as Katherine in the comedy Taming the Shrew. Mr. Anderson will persons Petruchio and Claude. Neither of these plays have een performed during this present engagement.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Board of Foremen and Engineers of the Fire Department held their quanted meeting last evening. The Chief Engineer reported that 114 companies took part in the recent annual pa-rade, viz: 47 Engine, 57 Hose Companies, and 11 Heat rade, viz: 47 Engine, 57 Hose Companies, and II Hose and Ladder Companies. The paid subscription in the parade from the above Companies were \$1,175 M. The expenditures were \$1,103 25; leaving a balance of \$71 874, which was appropriated to the Widow and Orphans' Fund. The following persons were naminated candidates for the office of Assistant Engineer in the contraction will be a section. the Hariem District, where the election will be hit on the 15th inst. : Assistant-Engineer Manbey, Wa. Rielly of Engine Co. No. 35, Lewis J. Malo Hese Co. No. 32.

STREET IMPROVEMENT .- Yesterday afternoon the

Committee on Streets of the Board of Councilment, Mr. Phillips in the chair, met in the Council Chamber to hear remarks for or against the throwing into the street of a certain gore of land created by the ericasion of Canal street. The petitioners represent that the extension of Canal street has left a gore of land bounded by Walker, Canal, Centre and Baxter stree's: that said gore is covered with miserable shantles, some of which are leased out and occupied as housed prostitution. That the property is in the hands of parties who are not likely to make improvement in ome years to come, and if improved would be of very therefore ask that said gore be purchased by the dip and thrown into the street. The remonstrants, setial owners of said gore, strongly object on the ground that the taking of said gore, unless purchased at the market value of the property would be a great insis-them, and that they have already suffered heavy assessments in the opening of Canal street. Several of the owners who were present, stated that they has no objection to selling the ground at their prices, to il petitioners, and that the petitioners might give it to the city if they please. It was stated that none of those signing the petition were property-owners in the vicinity. The committee came to no conclusion in the matter.

BULLY NELSON AT HIS OLD TRICKS .- On Thursday

night James Nelson, better known as Bully Nelson, will acquainted throughout the city as a bold and reckies uffian entered the grocery store of John Osmers, osq., orner of Prince and Greene streets, and made a savage and unprovoked assault upon a quiet negro be cizing him by the throat. The latter stronged visently and escaped from Nelson, who thereupon seized a large cheese knife from the counter and pursued the olored man with it, evidently with the intenti aking his life. Mr. Osmers seeing at a glance what the result would be in case he did not interfere to save an innocent man from assassination, intercepted "Bully" in his pursuit after the negro, and thus excited blade of which fortunately failed to reach its destingtion. At this Mr. Osmers, the colored man in question, and another individual who was in the store at the time, made a combined attack in self-defense upon Nelson whom they succeeded in securing till Officer McDon gall of the Eighth Ward Police came up and took hier into custody. While on the way to the Police Station "Bully" tried to get away from the officer, and after being in the Station-House he made two more attempt to escape. The last time he nearly succeeded, being almost in the street when retaken, and committed to the cells. On Friday morning this infamous prisoner was taken before Justice Flandreau at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and locked up in default of \$1,000 bail to answer a charge of assault and battery with in-

"Bully Nelson" was convicted less than twelve months ago for a deadly assault upon officer Andre of the Eighth Patrol District, and sentenced to the State Prison at hard labor for the term of three years and four months, but after serving out only about serving months of his term was pardoned out previous to the late election. Nearly two years ago "Bully Nelson," with several confederates in crime, entered the City Hotel (now Plymouth House) corner of Howard street and Broadway, and after raising a disturbance with ing the barkeeper in a dangerous manner, and severeis injuring Councilman Wild, who happened to be pre-ent. If this desperado gets his deserts he will soon be returned to his old quarters in Sing Sing, and no hones Governor will perdon him out.

THE LATE STABBING APPRAY IN WORTH SPREET-DEATH OF THE VICTIM. -An inquest was held of Friday at the New-York Hospital, by Coroner Connery, upon the body of Patrick Greely, whose death was caused by wounds received on the night of the 18th uit, at No. 148 Worth street, at the hands of James Hartley. The deceased, it will be remembered was caught by Hartley in his wife's room, and thinking that he had gone there for an improper purpose, is a fit of jealousy he inflicted the fatal wound.

The evidence of Margaret Scott, residing at No. 31 Worth street, went to show that on the night of the occurrence she was in the store of Mrs. Haskins, or ner of Mission-place and Worth street, where she had called to see an acquaintance; she there saw deceased. who asked her if Mrs. Hartley was up stairs, over Feeney's liquor store; she replied in the affirmative, and deceased then asked her if Hartley was also there, to which she replied in the pegative; deceased the said that, as he intended leaving town next day, he would go up and see Mrs. Hartley; he then asked witness to show him her room, and she did so; decessed afterward sent her for some brandy, which she prohad been stabbed.

Capt. Joseph Dowling of the Sixth Ward P.lice testified that he arrested the prisoner in his received. No. 148 Worth street, and that on being taken in custedy, he admitted having stabbed deceased, be said he cid it in self-defense; and further, that he had caught him in bed with his wife.

Dr. H. D. Noyes made a post mortem examinates of the body of deceased, and stated that, in his open